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BOOK NOTES

Cotton as a World Power; A Study in the Economic Interpretation of History (New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1916; 452 pp.), by James B. Scherer, is an interesting book, as regards both plan and content. It "presents the case" for cotton, from the earliest times to the present. The first eleven chapters (or sections) carry the story down to the industrial revolution in England, the next ten show the transformation of England due to that revolution. The rest of the book (about half) is devoted to cotton in American history, domestic and foreign. The study is documented; the points made are brought into sharp relief; there are no words wasted in elaboration and yet the book is one of the best written, most interesting essays as yet in the relatively new field of technical history. The experiment is of interest in itself. Such surveys are necessary preliminaries to a just appraisal of the historic forces at work in the formation of the present. No synthesis of modern history can be accurate in which the history of the economic basis of power is omitted. Steam engines and cotton-gins are as much a part of the modern world as people, and more intimately involved in the structure of society than parliaments. The main reason for not bringing them into history seems to be that when they are brought in, one is so impressed by them as to forget about parliaments altogether—which results, as Germany has shown, in a world not safe for democracy. We need a golden mean between the economic and the political history, and while such books as this of Dr. Scherer are frankly emphasizing one side of the study, they may, as in this case, suggest the whole problem as well. Dr. Scherer's volume succeeds in conveying its message, because, in addition to careful work, it contains a touch of poetry. One needs the imagination at play in fields like this, and Dr. Scherer's brings both imagination and sympathetic insight. Finally, he reacts to the war-philosophy of the "materialistic" school, not by strenuously upholding any one dogma, but by recognizing the tangle of cross stimuli which makes logic so poor an interpreter of life. It is a book intended primarily for the general reader; but whoever reads it will have thought something more upon vital problems, and will probably come back to the study of the history of society with added insight.

A considerable number of studies of women's labor in particular industries have recently appeared. Among them we note *The Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts as a Vocation for Women* (Boston, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1915; 109 pp.); May Allinson's *Dressmaking as a Trade for Women in Massachusetts* (Boston, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1916; 180 pp.); Lorinda Perry's *Millinery as a Trade for Women* (New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1916; 134 pp.); and Mary Van Kleeck's *A Seasonal Industry* (New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1917; x, 276 pp.). In these books an excellent description is given of three important industries—dressmaking, millinery and the making of boots and shoes—in which women and girls are employed in large numbers. The general plan of each is the same: an outline of the trade and its processes; its seasonal fluctuations; the character of the labor force; wages and working conditions; and methods of learning the trade. The thorough information that these monographs contain should be of especial value to those who are interested in the vocational guidance of girls in the elementary and secondary schools. But it should have a wider appeal also; for fashion trades such as these are peculiarly dependent upon the will of the consumer, and it is to the consumer that a plea must be made in order to cope with some of their most troublesome problems. The question, for example, of irregular earnings, which arises from the highly seasonal character of the dressmaking and millinery trades, must be dealt with in part through a regularization of the demands of consumers, so as to avoid the rush of last-week orders and to extend the season of normal activity. Those who believe that a remedy for low and irregular earnings lies in constructive labor legislation will find an excellent argument for a legal minimum wage in the chapter on Public Control in the Millinery Trade in Miss Van Kleeck's study. Although the statistical material is already somewhat out of date, the intrinsic value of the studies from a social and educational point of view is in no way impaired.

Mr. Maurice Parmelee's *Poverty and Social Progress* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916; xv, 477 pp.) is intended primarily as a textbook for college classes. It affords a convenient compilation of the known facts with regard to a wide variety of social conditions, accompanied by running comment on the causes of bad conditions and methods proposed for their improvement. It contains little that is new, but it is likely to prove serviceable for the purpose for which it was intended.

The Ratan Tata Foundation of the University of London is justifying its existence by the excellence of its studies of poverty and the methods of prevention and relief. *Livelihood and Poverty* (London, G. Bell and Sons, Limited, 1915; 222 pp.) by A. L. Bowley and A. R. Burnett-Hurst is a valuable study in the economics of working-class households in Northampton, Warrington, Stanley and Reading. The scientific interest of this study lies chiefly in the new method here employed. Every twentieth house in the towns studied was taken. This method of sampling had not heretofore been used, and Mr. Bowley's criticism on the accuracy of the results is of interest to the student of statistical methods, no less than to the social investigator. As Mr. Tawney remarks in his introduction, "The results obtained . . . prove that an inquiry adequate for many purposes can be made rapidly and inexpensively by a proper system of sampling." The results of the inquiry tend to confirm the conclusions of Booth and Rowntree. Out of more than three thousand children who appear in the tables, no less than 27 per cent live in families which fail to reach the low standard taken as necessary for healthy existence. The main incidence of poverty is among families where there are three or more children below school age and no subsidiary earners; hence at any given time many families have passed through the poverty stage and risen out of it when the children began to earn; while other families, recently married, will in time fall into poverty. Hence the proportion of children living in families of primary poverty at any given time is less than the proportion of children who at some time during their first fourteen years have lived under such conditions. Such facts constitute an indictment of the existing social order more serious than any that has been brought against it by its professional critics.

The young student is naturally pained to be called upon to handle involved abstractions, and so he rebels at theory. He must be given his theory in homeopathic doses, generously coated with a taste-deceiving sugar of description and lively example. But beyond a certain point economic theory cannot be simplified and, for those who have a distaste for abstraction, its palatability cannot be indefinitely enhanced. If anything like a real understanding of our modern complex economic life is to be given, the treatment must be broad enough and intense enough to accomplish that purpose. These observations are suggested by the attempts that are made to provide high-school and engineering students with proper texts on economics. Professor Henry C. Adams has, for example, recently published a little volume

called *Description of Industry* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1918; x, 270 pp.) intended for this class of students. The title is a little misleading. The book is really a beginning text on economics, but a good one as far as it goes, and not without some novelty. There is a wholesome emphasis at the outset on human work as fundamental to wealth production. The book deals in a simple and direct way with the classification of industries, the legal frame-work of industry, the factors of production, machinery, motive and control in industry, with markets, prices, distribution, business organization and governmental regulation. But despite the attempt to hide it, the theory does, of course, crop out, and a summary treatment of it does not render it the more easily comprehensible. If a student is going to understand economics, he must study it. Professor Adams' book will, it is to be hoped, give the beginner a desire to understand rather than any real understanding.

Septimus, in Locke's novel, after a verbal encounter with his tumultuous friend the great patent-medicine vendor, remarked in explanation of his state of near-collapse that he had just been talking to a typhoon. Somewhat the same feeling of exhaustion comes to the reader of Arthur Kitson's *Trade Fallacies* (London, P. S. King and Son, 1917; xi, 286 pp.). The book is a collection of contributions to the English periodical *Land and Water*. The range of the subject matter is extraordinary, running the gamut from the compulsory adoption of the metric system to the economic war after the war. But more overwhelming still is Mr. Kitson's utter assurance, displayed in almost every line of his remarkably forceful and clearly written essays, that his views alone are sound and that only by acting according to his advice can Great Britain prosper. He is all for a strenuous application of the measures suggested by the Paris Conference; he ridicules J. A. Hobson and other free traders; and despite his loathing of German purposes, he admires the German method of industrial and financial organization and co-operation. But the field in which his pen dances most furiously, and fairly drips with sarcasm and ridicule, is that of English banking and the "fetish" of the gold standard. His own plan is a government monopoly of banking and government paper money! His contention that the development of London as the financial clearing house of the world has been at the cost of English industry and commerce leaves one gasping. In general both his criticisms and (alleged) constructive suggestions show an almost complete lack of appreciation of the deeper relations in economic life.

In *The Future of South America* (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1915; viii, 407 pp.), Roger W. Babson has combined into a good-sized volume a variety of notes taken in the course of journeys to the southern republics and a miscellany of information otherwise gathered about Latin America, "which should be of service to those looking at this continent from a money-making, rather than from an historical, point of view." Trying to be neither pessimistic nor optimistic, the author has endeavored to tell "what statistics show the future of these countries is to be, for," in his opinion, "it is the future in which we are interested, and not the present or the past." Under these somewhat confusing geographical designations, the work discusses certain problems of a general nature relating to American commerce and investments, and deals in detail with the economic situation of the Caribbean islands and Panama, as well as of the republics of South America proper. The treatment of the theme, as the author admits (page 357), is desultory, and the style altogether colloquial. Errors in historical allusions and in the spelling of Spanish names are rather numerous. The opinions offered about political conditions savor at times of snap judgments. Were it absolutely true that "the whole foreign trade game—as it is played today—is contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy" (page 5), the outlook for the United States, in competition with Great Britain and Germany, would not be very favorable. Much of the contents of the book, nevertheless, is decidedly suggestive, and helpful to a clearer understanding of our economic relations to the countries of southern America.

Central America: Guatemala, Nicaragua Costa Rica, Honduras Panama, and Salvador (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918; 382 pp.) adds still another to the long list of treatises by W. H. Koebel on the southern republics of the New World. The volume is the latest number in the well-known "South American Series," a British publication. As the only book of its kind on the subject in English, it is indispensable to readers unfamiliar with other languages. It contains a great deal of information laboriously compiled and oddly communicated. Because the author had to handle six little countries often ebullient with commotions internal and external, he appears to think that the proper method of describing their conditions past and present is to provide an assortment of data, historical, expository, episodic, commentative and statistical, out of which the reader may select what he wants. If Mr. Koebel wished to convey the idea that Central America is a hodge-podge, he has succeeded.

History of South America (Cleveland, Central Publishing House, 1913; 583 pp.), by W. F. Griewe, is the queerest publication about that continent which has appeared in many a day. It includes "Accounts of the Empire of the Chinese Incas, the Japanese Ancient Peruvians, the African Tribes, the Malay Aborigines," and of what is alleged to have occurred all the way from "Primitive South America of 3000 years, of which there are very complete and convincing records"(!), down to the year of imprint. In his preface the author observes that the material from which to gain information about the subject is "voluminous," (*sic*) and that "each country has its own historians." These statements, however, are not quite so surprising as are the contents of the book itself.

Cuba No Puede Invocarse en Testimonio del Imperialismo Norteamericano is the title of an address delivered by Dr. Raúl de Cárdenas at a session of the American Institute of International Law held at Havana in January 1917. Its purpose is to refute assertions to the effect that the United States, while pretending to uphold the independence of Cuba, actually fomented revolution there in order to replace Spanish control by its own. The historical evidence adduced is quite sufficient to prove that, despite the passing fears of American statesmen about British or French designs on the island, and the futile efforts of American slaveholders to secure its acquisition as a State of the Union, "Cuba cannot be invoked in testimony of North American imperialism."

Fearful, apparently, lest an innocent public of English readers might be inclined to disparage their own country, because of the fulsome praise bestowed by certain accounts on the second largest republic in South America, J. A. Hammerton decided that, in his book about *The Real Argentine* (New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1915; xiv, 453 pp.), he would veer to the opposite extreme, singling out instead the unpleasant things for mention. Had he been somewhat less nationally self-complacent, and a little more disposed to admit that even London, in normal times, has features about its social life which suggest elimination on behalf of the general welfare, he might not have been so minutely censorious about Buenos Ayres, the "splendid city of sham" and the Argentinos. Like most writers who prefix "real" and "true" to the titles of their screeds, he is apt to confound muck-raking with reality and truth. Apart from these defects, and a certain superciliousness of attitude, the reminiscences furnished of a sojourn in Argentina and Uruguay are quite entertaining. The illustrations are handsome.

Easily the best historical account of the relations between Great Britain and the United States with reference to Central America is *Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy 1815-1915*. (Washington, American Historical Association, 1916; xii, 356 pp.), by Mary Wilhelmine Williams. That it was awarded the Justin Winsor Prize in American History for 1914 indicates its intrinsic merit. Based upon documentary material, especially that in the Public Record Office at London, it describes, not negotiations on canal projects as the title might suggest, but the entire course of diplomatic activities relating to Central America at large. Its center of interest, naturally, is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and so long as attention is directed thither the exposition in the main is sound and convincing. But when the author attempts to deal with the situation between 1898 and 1915 the text falls into a sort of anti-climax. Her assertion that the period is "too recent for a satisfactory treatment" (page viii) is no extenuation, and her views about it betray an insufficiency of knowledge.

Thirty Years with the Mexicans: In Peace and Revolution (New York, Fleming H. Revell Company, 1917; 285 pp.), by Alden Buell Case, contains the impressions of an American missionary derived from a close study of parts of northern Mexico, his views of what has been responsible for the backwardness of the country, and his recommendations for its betterment. In the opinion of Mr. Case, the principal factor to accomplish the needed transformation is "an invasion of Christian [*i. e.* Protestant] influence." Apart from the seemingly inevitable bias of the missionary, and certain errors in statement (e. g. pages 102, 195, 196, 212, 229), the book affords an accurate, thoughtful, sympathetic description of Mexican life and character.

Among the numerous works that W. H. Koebel has written on the southern countries of the New World, *The South Americans* (New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1915; vii, 366 pp.) is not the best. The title would suggest a description of social conditions. Some of the opening chapters do deal with that theme; but the majority of them provide little more than the stereotyped data found in a good encyclopedia and have no bearing whatever on the specific subject. The student or general reader who wants information about the people of South America in their distinctively social aspects will not derive much satisfaction from a perusal of Mr. Koebel's casual notes and comments. His characterization of the "Monroe doctrine," as "one of the most curious proclamations, policies, theories or, indeed, whatever it may be called" (page 73), is not unbecoming the content of the present work in its relation to the heading on the title-page.

A compilation absolutely indispensable to students of conditions in Hispanic America is the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile* by Edwin M. Borchard (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918; xii, 523 pp.). The fourth in a series of guides to foreign law published under the editorial supervision of Professor Borchard by the Library of Congress, and preceded by a similar, though unfortunately much briefer, volume devoted to Spain, it supplies a thesaurus of information systematically organized, exhaustive in scope, and invitingly presented. Copious of reference, elaborately indexed, and with substantially all phases of the subject set forth in like detail, it lightens beyond measure the task of investigators in a field where access to knowledge has been obstructed hitherto by the lack of any work of the sort. Even the best of the guides written by natives of the three countries considered is apt to be as difficult of use as the present volume is easy. In it the practising lawyer and the students of comparative jurisprudence, the legislator and the man of affairs, the economist and historian will all find an abundance of data serviceable in every respect. The work, indeed, is a tribute to the knowledge and ability of its compiler. Given its magnitude, the wonder is that so few errors, misconceptions and omissions are noticeable. An exacting historian, however, might venture to question whether Chile, in common with the other republics of Hispanic America, except Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela, as they are today, have made the United States the "prototype for their constitutions" (page 3), and whether several statements in the introduction to the account of Brazil can be verified. Along with the political scientist, also, he regrets that Professor Borchard did not discuss, even superficially, the "result of the implantation of exotic institutions in new soil," to which his preface alludes in so tantalizing a fashion.

Still another example of the excellent work done at the University of California in that portion of American history which is closely associated with the fortunes of Spain is the monograph of Herbert Ingram Priestley, on *José de Gálvez, Visitor-General of New Spain (1765-1771)* (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1916; vii, 449 pp.). Drawn largely from archival material, the text contains both a biography of the eminent statesman and a record of his official career in the viceroyalty. Moreover, it affords a singularly lucid explanation of a special phase of Spanish colonial administration about which extremely little is known. It stands, indeed, as the sole authority on the subject. Even the introductory chapters, where generalization might conduce to erroneous statement, are very well written.

Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, 1542-1706 (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916 ; xii, 487 pp.), edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, is a scholarly addition to the standard series of *Original Narratives of Early American History*. Two-thirds of the documents it supplies are here printed for the first time in English translation, and about half of these have hitherto been available only in manuscript. All of them are provided with introductions and notes that reveal the most painstaking effort to render them accurate and luminous. The maps, also, are of unusual service. To the student of the history of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas under Spanish rule the volume furnishes a wealth of information about expeditionary movements in a period and among localities that Professor Bolton, with so much success, has made his particular field of inquiry.

Another contribution to scholarship which testifies to the enthusiasm and ability of the group of young investigators whom Professor Bolton has trained, no less than to the advantages that proceed from a local environment encouraging to highly specialized research, is the monograph by Charles Edward Chapman on *The Founding of Spanish California: the Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916 ; xxxii, 485 pp.). Though not without predecessors in the same area and period, it certainly is without rivals. None of the previous writers—not even the laborious and meticulous compilers of the Bancroft *monumenta*—ever saw fit to draw from the ultra-original sources in the Spanish archives. This Professor Chapman has done with a thoroughness of analysis, an elaborateness of exposition, a regard for scientific precision, and a cogency of explanation which attest the efficacy of his task of research. The book amply fulfils the twofold object of its composition: to trace the influences that were responsible for the ultimate acquisition by the United States of its territory on the Pacific coast, and to present a detailed account of a Spanish experiment in colonization from a political standpoint.

Japan at the Cross Roads (New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1917 ; 362 pp.), by A. M. Pooley, forms part of a projected volume on conditions in that country during the early years of the reign of the present emperor. Its chapters on matters political, economic, social and religious aim to set forth the actual state of affairs and to indicate the forces that are moulding public opinion. The author, a British journalist and formerly Reuter's correspondent at Tokio, bases his statements on notes taken during his residence there and on

the files of certain newspapers. The work, indeed, is a collection of notes, rather than a well-rounded presentation of the topics considered. A bit repetitious, dogmatic at times, and not always written in such a manner as to make the subject matter fit the chapter headings, much of what Mr. Pooley has to say, nevertheless, is alike readable and illuminating. Its spirit in the main is critical, to the extent even of being quite anti-Japanese. The attitude, doubtless, is due partly to certain unpleasant experiences of a personal sort, and partly to the author's belief that radical improvements must be effected before Japan can rightfully claim moral and social recognition as a thoroughly civilized nation.

Miss Agnes Laut's *Canadian Commonwealth* (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1915; 343 pp.) is the second volume published in *The Problems of the Nations* series, edited by Paul Leland Haworth. It is only by its title, unfortunately, that it suggests a comparison with Bryce's classic treatise on the United States. The book contains some good bits of description, but is full of a callow and blatant nationalism. In appropriately breezy style Miss Laut parades the resources of Canada and the virtues of its people. She knows no chastening fear of jingoism, and appears to think she has paid the highest possible compliment to Canadian patriotism when she calls it "fanatical." One constantly wishes that she would occasionally permit what she calls the "sleeping potentialities of the Dominion" to sleep, but she never does. On the whole she displays little insight into the social and industrial problems of Canada.

John T. Richards has written *Abraham Lincoln, The Lawyer-Statesman* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916; vii, 260 pp.) to prove that, contrary to a frequently expressed opinion, Lincoln was a great lawyer and that his mastery of legal principles made him a great president (page 92). Cases in his practice are painstakingly reviewed, which show his sense of justice and his understanding of the spirit of the law, though marked by little erudition in citations. The author explains his hero's views on trade unions, apologizes for his favoring woman suffrage ("he was but twenty-seven years of age"), and sets forth his doctrines on the veto and amendments. He states that Lincoln "never in a single instance sought to control Congress by external influence" (page 106), and that his so-called assaults "upon the courts will be found upon examination to have been limited to condemnation of individual judges" (page 166). The book is argumentative throughout, but chiefly valuable for its demonstration of Lincoln's importance as a member of the Illinois bar, in which connection a good many documents are printed.

Biographies of Lincoln will soon become so numerous that libraries will need their specialists in this great branch of literature. Certain of them try to throw some light of information on one or another hidden point of this heroic character; others are content to tell the old, old story in as fresh and readable a way as possible. In this latter class Rose Strunsky's *Abraham Lincoln* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1914; xxxv, 331 pp.) is successful. Although apparently no new material has been employed, the point of view is somewhat different from that of previous biographers. Lincoln is presented as a westerner deeply concerned that the safety of the small landholder shall not be menaced by the spread of slave-plantations. "The history of America is the history of land speculation," observes the author, and she maintains that in that day when millionaires of stocks and bonds had not grown formidable, the opportunity to acquire land was thought to be the most important guaranty of liberty and "the democracy of the small white farmer" (pages xviii, 259-262, 271, 309). Miss Strunsky charges northern capitalists, however, with taking advantage of the victory for such liberty to impose an economic subjection upon the reconstructed southern states, whose resumption of white government they purposely delayed (pages 236, 239); but though this interesting guess is offered with an assurance that is proper only to attested fact, no evidence is mentioned. The story of Lincoln's own development is so delightfully presented as to make it one of the best biographies for young readers who would learn the secret of his influence. Poor proof-reading sometimes mars the book.

Dr. James Ford Rhodes' *History of the Civil War 1861-1865* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1917; xxi, 454 pp.) is something more than an abridgment of the third, fourth and fifth volumes of his great work on the history of the United States from 1850 to 1877. It is a fresh study of the subject in which the author has used his own work as one of many authorities. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that he has drawn some material from nearly all the books that have been published since his earlier volumes appeared, in the main his conclusions do not differ very widely from those arrived at in the larger and older work. With the exception of two chapters on economic and social conditions in the North and South, the author limits himself almost entirely to military affairs. Within this scope, however, the book will at once take its place as one of the best accounts of the subject and will be found useful alike to students, teachers, and indeed anyone who wishes to refresh and add to his knowledge of Civil War military matters.

Students of war finance should have their attention called to the valuable report, No. 4133, of the French Chamber of Deputies made by M. Louis Marin in the name of the Budget Commission to examine French fiscal projects for 1918 (*Chambre des Députés; onzième Législature, Session de 1917. Rapport fait au nom de la Commission du Budget d'examiner le projet de loi portant fixation du Budget Ordinaire des Services Civils de l'exercice 1918. Rapport Général par M. Louis Marin, Député. Paris, 1917*). This report, which was published at the beginning of this year, gives not only a clear picture of all the recent fiscal changes in France as well as the projects for the coming year, but contains what is by all odds the fullest and most valuable account of the history of the war finances of each of the many belligerent nations, including even Turkey, Roumania, and Servia.

Achille Loria of the University of Turin is an economic philosopher of world-wide reputation. In 1912 the Nobel Institute published a brochure by him, *Les Bases Économiques de la Justice Internationale*, which attracted wide attention. The present conflict, it is believed by many, confirms Professor Loria's theories regarding the economic aspects of the war, and so Professor Loria was asked in 1916 to prepare a supplementary chapter on the present conflict. In *The Economic Causes of War* (Chicago, C. H. Kerr and Company, 1918; 188 pp.) a translation of the original essay with the supplementary chapter is given. The translation is by Mr. John Leslie Garner. While many have supposed that in sundry directions the war has greatly undermined the doctrine of economic determinism, Professor Loria endeavors to show that it has instead greatly strengthened at least his own interpretation of this doctrine. Moreover, a careful reading of the essay does much to convince one of the soundness of Professor Loria's view.

A number of the speeches delivered by General Smuts during the course of his mission to England as representative of South Africa in the Imperial Conference of 1917 have been published in pamphlet form as *War Time Speeches* (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1917; x, 116 pp.). They deal with subjects related to the war, especially with the British Commonwealth and a League of Nations. Smuts views the British Commonwealth as a community of states and nations, and looks for its preservation to sentiment and public opinion rather than to political machinery. Only by the same forces, he believes, can any future League of Nations be made permanent. The problem of world peace, as he sees it, is one of psychology rather than of political mechanics of any kind.

Economists not infrequently call attention to the deficiencies in the traditional education of lawyers ; and lawyers have been known to refer to the ignorance of economists and to their inability to deal satisfactorily with legal problems. Doubtless both are right. Many lawyers fail to understand the importance of economic considerations in the solution of problems arising under the common law or under statutes and constitutions. And economists often miss the point of judicial decisions and betray their own ignorance rather than the ignorance of lawyers and judges whom they criticize. Law and economics have many a common because of vicinage, where joint tillage by lawyers and economists would improve both the crops and the cultivators. In such a common, lie the problems arising from restraint of trade. Hitherto the field has been pre-empted by the economists, so far as teaching is concerned. What lawyers have learned about restraint of trade has been in time of need during their career at the bar. This vacuum in their law-school education is now being filled in a number of our law schools. Albert M. Kales, a member of the Illinois bar, formerly professor of law in Harvard University, has given the necessary apparatus in his collection of *Cases on Contracts and Combinations in Restraint of Trade* (Chicago, Callaghan and Company, 1916; two volumes; xiv, 1-648, 649-1280 pp.). Volume one and about 100 pages of volume two are devoted to the common law ; while the remainder of the collection consists of cases arising under the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act, with a brief chapter presenting problems connected with patents and copyrights and their collision with anti-trust legislation. The editor's classification of the material is of substantial service in clarifying the problems which the subject raises. By a number of valuable contributions in recent legal periodicals, Mr. Kales has also aided students and teachers who approach the subject for the first time. His articles and his collection of cases make fully applicable to the field of restraint of trade the familiar maxim, *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*. It is to be hoped that the study of the legal aspects of restraint of trade will soon find a place in the curricula of all our law schools and our graduate departments of economics.

The Man versus The State (New York, Mitchell Kennerly, 1916; xi, 357 pp.) is the title of a collection of Herbert Spencer's essays, selected and edited by Mr. Truxton Beale, "with critical and interpretative comments" by Mr. Beale, William Howard Taft, Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, David Jayne Hill, Nicholas Murray Butler, E. H. Gary, Harlan F. Stone, and the late Augustus P. Gardner. The comments lean more to the interpretative than to

the critical. As the jacket tells us : "This is a book for conservatives — a book for them to buy and to read and to talk about and to pass on to their friends, the fundamental philosophy of conservatism." Mr. Root tells us that "if we proceed further to consider the great body of laws which have been enacted in recent years by our national and state legislatures, we shall find that many of them go beyond the limits of power which on sound political principles government ought to exercise in restraint of the liberty of the individual citizen" (page 6). Mr. Lodge warns us that the various measures of a socialistic kind extending governmental activities are breaking down our constitutional limitations and are intended to do so. "It is well," he adds, "for us to stop and consider whether it is wise to destroy the Government which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved" (page 35). Mr. Butler says that "Nature's cure for most social and political diseases is better than man's, and without the strongest reasons the government should withhold its hands from everything that is not, by substantially common consent, a matter of governmental concern and governmental action" (page 180). Most of the gentlemen whom Mr. Beale has selected as his collaborators are "from Missouri", in their general attitude towards legislation. Their comments would have gained in value by being more specific. The profanation of the philosophy of individualism by the opponents of conscription has made it important that that philosophy be re-interpreted in terms which are sufficiently purged of generalities so that the devil will have a hard time in quoting scripture for his purpose.

The connection between ethical problems and the problems of economics, sociology and politics, is obviously close. In earlier days the same writer was accustomed to deal with all of them. Modern specialization tends to prevent this, and indeed the detailed treatment of all the fields by one man is impossible. But the gains of specialization have been to no small degree offset by the failure of specialists in each field to keep informed concerning conclusions reached in the other specialties. When the economist needs to make assumptions regarding moral principles, he is apt to formulate them himself, or to draw them from the work of earlier economists. An enormous lot of more or less futile work is done in every field of social science by men who do not know that the problems they are working with have been better dealt with already by men working in related fields. Recent students of ethics have been more aware of this than have many men in the related fields of social science. Modern ethics, emancipated from theology, not more closely related to philosophy and

psychology than are economics and sociology, has become definitely a social science. W. G. Everett's *Moral Values* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1918; xiii, 439 pp.) is one of the very best recent treatments of ethics from this new standpoint. It bases morality on the needs of social life. It is perhaps unique in the thoroughgoing application of the conception of *value* to morality—finding in the economist's tool of thought also the best tool for ethics. Morality is conceived of as a problem of maximizing and organizing the actual values found in human life. That these values vary from time to time and from place to place, changing in accordance with laws of social psychology, is fully recognized. The book is characterized by many excellences not easily described in a brief review. It is clear. The style is finished, often vivacious, at times eloquent. The concrete treatment of human problems unconsciously reveals the sanity and poise of a man who has dealt largely and well with human affairs. Even the treatment of such well-worn themes as free-will and the problem of evil—stock in trade of the moral philosopher—is fresh and interesting. The economist will feel that the value concept might have been more effectively used had the marginal principle been more explicitly developed.

The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1917; xxi, 414 pp.) is a rather entertaining, but not very important contribution to the history of our Civil War. One may derive from the volume a good idea of the personality and methods of one who achieved much reputation as a partisan leader of the Confederates. The spirit in which his operations and adventures are described is praiseworthy for its moderation and striving for truthfulness. At the same time no little of the nervous energy and mental alertness that carried him through his triumphs in the war appears in the narrative that he composed in advanced age half a century later. Perhaps the least impressive chapter of the book is that in which the author passes from reminiscence to scientific military criticism and essays a decisive judgment on the part of Stuart's cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign.